CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Trust Sale.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust executed by Henry McLean, dated the 16th day of November last past, all his Stock in trade, consisting of articles of Merchandize and other Goods and Chattels as therein specified, was assigned to the Subscriber for purposes in said deed set forth, notice is hereby given, that a Public Sale of all his Stock of

Groceries, Hats, &c.

Will commence at the Store lately occupied by said McLean, on Tuesday the 15th instant.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, December 3. 52-2w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to him, and thereby save costs.

HENRY McLEAN.

December 3. 52-3w.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

David Shaw,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for CASH:—

Boxes bunch Raisins, new crop,	Cassia and Cloves,
Currants, new crop,	Nutmegs and Mace,
Goshen Cheese,	Pepper and Alspice,
10 boxes Scotch Herrings,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Soft shell Almonds,	Coffee and Teas,
Filberts & Hickory Nuts,	Race Ginger,
Butter Crackers,	Ground do.
Jamieson's Water do.	A large assortment of Cordials,
Essence of Peppermint,	Irish Whiskey,
Oil of Lemon,	Holland Gin,
Oil of Burgamot,	Cognac Brandy,
Maccaboy Snuff,	Old Jamaica Rum,
Scotch do.	Port and Madeira Wine,
Mustard,	

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS &c.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive and consists of all the articles usually kept in this line. The wholesale price of Candies, 35 cents per lb.

Fayetteville, December 2, 1829. 52-3t.

N. B. The subscriber intending to remove from Fayetteville the latter part of this month, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having claims against him will present them for settlement by the 28th instant. D. SHAW.

Notice.

AT September Sessions, 1829, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Mac Millan, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Merchant, were granted to the Subscriber.—All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOANNA MACMILLAN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1829. 52-3w.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December. The exercises will be resumed on Monday the 11th of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the Petersburg, (Va.) Academy, a teacher of long experience, and highly distinguished for classical and scientific attainments, will be associated in the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in general, preparatory to our University. The common English branches—spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar—are interspersed throughout the course. Tuition in the higher branches of education will be given to such as desire it.

Regular Tuition 15 dollars per session.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

P. S. Board in the most genteel families, ten dollars per month, including bed, washing, firewood and candles.

Hillsborough, N. C., Nov. 24. 52-3w.

☞Stop the Swindler.

ON Tuesday morning last, a man obtained a horse from my stables, under pretence of going a few miles into the country, with which he absconded.—He is a person about five feet ten inches high, light complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and has lost the two middle fingers on his left hand; he wore a blue cantet cloak. The horse was a dark brown, about 15 hands high, five years old, and of a slim make.—One Hundred Dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement, so that he may be brought to punishment, and the recovery of the horse, or Twenty-Five Dollars for the Horse alone.

JAMES LINDSAY.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 26. 52-3w.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 50tf.

Family Flour.

OF first quality, for sale by GEORGE McNEILL.

Who intends keeping a constant supply.

G. McN.

November 25 1829. 51-3w.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either [illegible] the canal.

ROBERT M'LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-tf

Hats, Shoes, &c.

HOYT & STURGES,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have lately opened on the North East corner of Market-square, a large and general assortment of Hats, Gentlemen's, Ladies', Children's and coarse Shoes, Blacking, &c., of the most durable and fashionable kinds, which they will sell as low as similar articles can be purchased in this town.

They expect to receive in a few days an additional supply of fashionable Hats, and other articles in their line, and will keep their stock frequently replenished by further supplies.

They invite to an examination of the above articles, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
With general weakness of the whole body	Palpitation of the heart,

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable and perfectly innocent in its operation; decomposes that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

Fresh Goods.

BOXES bunch Raisins, (new crop)
Jars Malaga Grapes,
Boxes sperm Candles,
Bags Filberts,
Casks Goshen Cheese,
Cogniac Brandy, Wines, Holland Gin,
Shot, Lead, &c. &c.

A SMALL STOCK OF CHEAP

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Now opening and for sale at the Old Stand of WILLIAMS & FENN, *Person Street.*

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of Williams & Fenn, are requested to make payment before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 19th Nov. 1829. 51-6w.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the East side of Gillespie street, a few rods South of the Market, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

They also offer to the public, a new article called

The Sheet Iron Portable OVEN.

For baking bread meats and all kinds of pastry; this Oven is in extensive use in the Northern Cities, and for convenience and economy is surpassed by none in the United States.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed separate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons. Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov 24—51-tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown

New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

MINUTES

OF THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sixteenth Sessions.—[CONTINUED.]

The term of service of three of the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, viz: the Rev. Messrs. Joseph Labaree and Colin McIver, and Mr. Samuel S. Downey, having expired, Synod proceeded to elect, by ballot, three other Directors in their room; and the ballots having been committed to the Rev. Messrs. Caruthers and Hunt, they forthwith reported, that the Rev. Messrs. Jesse Rankin and Daniel A. Penick, and Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, were duly elected, to serve as Directors of said Seminary for the ensuing four years.

Overture No. 4, was taken up, read a second time, amended, and adopted; and is as follows, viz:

This Synod having learnt, that the friends of the Sabbath, in various parts of the United States, are about to renew their petitions to Congress, to stop the transportation of the mail on that Holy day, therefore, *Resolved,* That this Synod do highly approve of these proceedings, when conducted in the mild spirit of the Gospel, and do earnestly recommend to all the churches and congregations under their care, co-operation with their brethren, in other places, to secure this great and desirable object. Should this object not be attained, the friends of the Sabbath, will set themselves free from responsibility, by having borne their united testimony against this alarming national sin.

Resolved, moreover, That, in order to aid the friends of the Sabbath, throughout the State of North Carolina, in carrying into effect this important object, the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., the Rev. John M. Wilson, D. D., the Rev. Messrs. McIver, Morrison, and Hunt; and the Hon. Henry Potter, be, and they hereby are appointed a committee, to draft the form of a Memorial to Congress on this subject, with instructions to prepare such draft, for the inspection of Synod, during the present Sessions.

A letter was received from the Rev. James Weatherby, assigning the reasons of his absence from the present Sessions of Synod; which reasons were sustained.

Mr. William C. Anderson, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Washington, Pennsylvania, appeared before Synod, as an agent for the Board of Missions, acting under the authority and by order of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; and being invited to communicate to Synod, the object of his agency, he made a statement of the plan, the operations, and the wishes of said Board; from all which, it appeared, that the object of said Board was, to obtain this Synod's permission to form Missionary Societies, auxiliary to the said Board, in each congregation within the bounds of this Synod, not already otherwise pledged, and which should be found willing to accede to this proposal. Whereupon, a resolution expressive of this Synod's approbation of the plan of the Assembly's Board of Missions, was presented to Synod by one of its members, read, and laid on the table for future consideration.

Agreeably to the order of the day, Synod entered into a conversation on the state of religion within their bounds, and on other topics therewith connected; dispensing, for the present, with the standing resolution, designed to regulate it, which was passed by Synod at its stated Sessions of 1827; and the Rev. Messrs. Stafford, Hunt, and Harding, a committee appointed for the purpose, took notes, during the conversation, and were directed to prepare a connected statement of the information thus collected, for the inspection of Synod, during the present Sessions.

The committee appointed to receive accounts of the travelling expenses of the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, on the part of this Synod, in travelling to and from the said Seminary, reported, that no accounts had been put into their hands.—Whereupon, the said committee was discharged.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., it was ordered, that six and a half Dollars be paid to the Rev. Colin McIver, for expenses incurred, arising from the necessity of hiring a horse, in travelling to the Seminary as a Director, his own horse having failed by the way.

Adjourned, to meet, at this place, on to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Closed with prayer.

Friday, Nov. 13th, 1829.

Synod met, according to adjournment. Present as above. Opened with prayer. The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Dr. Arch'd Smith, a Ruling Elder from the church of Philadelphus, appeared in Synod, and took his seat, as a member.

The Presbytery of Orange having asked the advice of Synod, touching the propriety of a Presbytery's holding its Sessions out of the bounds of the Synod to which it belongs, the following resolution was offered, viz: *Resolved,* That, in the opinion of this Synod, it is inexpedient and improper, for a Presbytery, to hold its Sessions, out of its own bounds, except such meetings as may be deemed necessary to be held, at the place, and during the Sessions of the Synod, to which the Presbytery belongs. After considerable discussion had on the subject, the further consideration of the above resolution, was indefinitely postponed.

[*To be continued.*]

Nature and Art.—In the following sentence are very forcibly depicted the causes, from which many of the bodily infirmities of the more opulent classes in society derive their origin. After noticing the extreme susceptibility of their systems to the influence of external agents, the author adds:—

"All this is the work of art; nature is more independent of external circumstances. Nature is intrepid, hardy, and adventurous; but it is the practice to spoil her with indulgences, from the moment we come into the world. A soft dress, and soft cradle, begin our education in luxuries, and we do not grow more manly the more we are gratified: on the contrary, our feet must be wrapped in wool and silk; we must tread upon carpets; breathe, as it were, in fire; avoid a storm which purifies the air, as we would a blast that contaminates it, and guarding every crevice from the wholesome breeze, when it is the most elastic and bracing; lie down upon a bed of feathers, which relaxes the system more than a night's lodging upon flint stones."—*Journal of Health.*

Exercise.—Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation, and death. Trenck in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health: and an illustrious physician observes, "I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame, *food* or *motion.*" Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of ampler practical knowledge—more happy in their domestic lives—more enterprising, and more attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with much propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present any thing more than half a human being.

Journal of Health.

New York, Nov. 21.

A special meeting was held yesterday by the Recorder for the trial of a number of persons charged with petty larcenies. Among them were two miserable squalid females, who at once pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a few dollars, under a confident hope that they would be provided with comfortable winter quarters. By the Recorder—"How long would you like to go to the Penitentiary?" "As long as the cold weather lasts, your honor," said one. The other preferred Bridewell, having frequently had occasion to be pleased with a winter's residence there. The request was granted, and they were led off, uttering many expressions of gratitude for the mercy and humanity of the Court.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Finances of Georgia.—The Annual Treasury Report submitted to the Legislature on the 6th inst., makes the following exhibits. The receipts for the year ending 31st October, 1829. were $271,611 08—the amount remaining in the Treasury on 1st Nov. 1828, was $631,529 36—total $903,140 44. The expenditures of the last political year (including $517,088 86, paid to the Central Bank) were $712,063 94. Remaining in the Treasury, 191,076 50. The appropriations for County Academies amounted to $14,302 41—Poor School Fund, $742 58.

Handsome Dividend.—The Norfolk Herald states that the Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th ult. declared a dividend of $2400 per share on each share of stock owned in said Company, for the last year. The stock originally cost $1000, or $3333 33.

The Pork Prospect.—The Lexington (Ken.) *Reporter* of the 11th inst. contains the following on this subject:

"Our Southern friends, notwithstanding their patriotic resolutions to buy no more Kentucky Hogs, are apprehensive that there will not be enough in the market this winter, and they seem not to be well pleased with the prospect before them. We gave them timely notice, and have nothing now to add for their comfort, except that 50 or 100 thousand will be slaughtered on the Ohio, which but for their political movements and resolutions, might have been driven to them as formerly. Our *sellers* however, are all in favour of "free trade and good prices," and will be ready to receive the cash of their old Southern customers at New Orleans in February and March, for any quantity, smoked or in barrels; but we believe their determination to save the Southrons the trouble of picking and curing, cannot be altered."

The Reporter gives us this information for our *comfort,* as the Editor says; but what if our farmers should next year, measurably abandon the cultivation of tobacco, turn their attention more to corn, and raise their own pork, which they can easily do—how *comfortable that would be.*

Petersburg Times.

Surprise of Turks on seeing a Lady write.—While planning an excursion for the day, I perceived a party of Turks land from a handsome boat, decorated with streamers; altogether it was the gayest *set out* I had seen since I arrived in Egypt; and on enquiring the reason of such an invasion of our peaceful camp, it proved to be a deputation from the Cacheef of Kennah with letters, and a long complimentary message to Mr. Elphinstone. The difficulty, however, was how to convey these, and, when arrived at their destination, what would be their utility, as they were in the Turkish language, and the gentlemen had taken no interpreter on their excursion. At last, after a consultation with Antonio it was agreed that, I being the only scribe then in camp, the letter and message should be explained to me, that I might communicate them to Mr. Elphinstone. Accordingly, having put on my veil, accompanied by Antonio, and encompassed with all the state I could summon, I entered the tent where four Turks and a Greek lad were sitting. They did not attempt to rise, but regarded me with their usual imperturbable countenances. The letter was opened in due form, and, with the message, was translated from the Turkish into Arabic, by the young Greek, (for the Turk, as usual could not read,) and then explained to me in Italian by Antonio, when after much writing, folding, sealing, and directing, I despatched my letter, amusing myself during the whole process, which I purposely protracted, with the astonishment which I knew I created,—and so it proved: for though these grave Mussulmans did not betray their wonder at the time, they subsequently inquired whether other Frank ladies were so accomplished as to read, write, fold, and seal: marvelling that, while their own women could not even talk sense, an unbelieving female should possess a knowledge of which Khadijah the prophet's wife, was destitute.—*Mrs. Lushington's Journey from India by way of Egypt.*

Legislation Extra.—A proposition was introduced into the House of Representatives of Tennessee on the 31st ult. to order the release from prison of an individual committed under a sentence of the County Court, for contempt in refusing to give testimony before the Grand Jury. The proposition was promptly rejected by an overwhelming majority. Not a voice but that of the mover was heard in support of the resolution, and but four members joined him in voting for it.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We are credibly informed that the tolls received on this canal already amount to about one hundred dollars a day. Monday last, no less than twenty sloops and schooners passed the western locks.—*Nat Gazette.*

SETTING UP AND SETTING DOWN.

BY FESSENDEN.

A chap once told St. Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat—'I mean
To SET UP FOR a wit:'
'Ah!' quoth the Dean, 'if that be true
The very best thing you can do,
Is DOWN again to SIT.'

OLD TIMES.

The times of old—the times of old—
mothers wore
Good home-spun stuff—and kept their
tippets evermore;
When good *stout waists* were all the rage—
ne'er painted were;
And borrow'd curls ne'er deck'd the [illegible] with ever-
ty *delaware.*

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 2.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Brighton packet ship, from London, brings papers from that city of 31st October, and from Southampton of 2d November. Nothing new in the position of the late belligerents is disclosed. The Turk had ratified the treaty of Adrianople, and sent to St. Petersburg an Ambassador and presents—among these "a cloak of ermine with an agraffe of diamonds for the Emperor, and ten Turkish shawls adorned with pearls and brilliants for the Empress."

Speculations are numerous in both the French and English papers, as to the probable issue of the present condition of things between the Porte and Russia. The Augsburg Gazette, as quoted by the Paris *Messagur du Chambres* of 28th October, gives, under the head of Pera, 28th September, a statement of the difficulties of the Porte to pay the stipulated indemnity, and then follow these suggestions:—"Will the Great Powers advance money to the Porte, or will the Russian troops occupy the provinces 'till all the expenses of the war are paid?—In the latter case, it would be long before the Sultan would recover his authority in those provinces, and he would, besides, be deprived of his best resources. In the other case, the European powers who made the advances, must dispense with all formal security, and consider them rather as a free gift than as a loan." The writer presumes such a course would be difficult for the English and French ministers, on account of their responsibility, and therefore infers, that although the Reis Effendi has, as is alleged, plainly intimated to the ambassadors of France and England, the reliance of the Porte upon their nations for means to discharge the indemnities, these will not be forthcoming, and that, consequently, the good results to Turkey from the treaty, which some seemed to anticipate, will not be realized.

The London Courier of 30th, in copying some remarks from the Berlin Gazette, which look a little like paving the way for a permanent occupation by the Russians, *at the request of the inhabitants*, of Adrianople and Roumelia, affects to discourage the idea, that these remarks are from the pen of any Minister, or that they tear the veil from the Russian policy; yet the Courier itself seems to us to have misgivings on the subject.—The late hour, however, at which the papers were received, prevents our going into further observations.

The London Times of the 27th October, republishes from a Hamburg paper "the Separate Act," accompanying the treaty of Adrianople. We have not time for it today, and therefore can now only say of it in the language of the Times—

"That in the most courteous and polished language imaginable, the Court of St. Petersburgh has proceeded to announce to the world, through the medium of some grave documents called treaties, that Wallachia and Moldavia no longer belong to Turkey, but to the Czar of Muscovy,—that Turkey in Europe, no matter by what thin forms of circumlocution the unpalatable truth may be disguised,—that Turkey in Europe has no independent existence, but is henceforth as substantially the slave and property of Russia, as the latter power would persuade us that Wallachia has a feudal Sovereign in the Porte."

M. Chabert, the Fire King, on the 30th October, swallowed a *tea-spoon full of Prussic-Acid* without injury! *Four drops* of the same acid put upon the tongue of a cat, in the presence of all the spectators, destroyed the animal in a few minutes. M. Chabert's next experiment, it is intimated, will be that of *permitting a mad dog* to bite him. He had not, however, at the last dates, quite perfected his antidote against that poison.

The Liverpool Cotton market on the 28th October was steady, and sales amounted to 2500 bags, without any alteration of prices.

It is stated in the French papers that news had reached Egina, the seat of the Greek Government, on the 6th ult., that 4000 Albanians had penetrated the defiles of Mount Oeta, and were advancing on Livadia and Attica. This event occurred during the armistice of Adrianople, and before the signature of the treaty of peace. The Greeks were prepared to meet the invaders with a force of about 3000 men, under Demetrius Ypsilanti.

The Bank of England has notes in circulation to the amount of £18,770,000.

The Irish Post office have entered into a contract with Sir James Anderson, by which he undertakes to convey the mails throughout Ireland at the rate of twelve miles an hour, in coaches impelled by steam, calculated to carry two or three passengers, in addition to the coachman and guard. This invention of Sir James Anderson, for which he has obtained a patent, has seldom been exhibited out of the yard in which it was constructed: but it is said to bear very little resemblance to the drag coach of Mr. Gurney. The contract between the Irish Post office and Sir James is understood to be for fourteen years, and the only pecuniary stipulation made by him is, that he shall receive half the money which the Government may save by adopting his system. Sir James will commence operations by carrying the mails between Howth and Dublin during the present month. The road is level and good, and the distance not more than nine or ten miles.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A man was lately fined 10*l.* in London, for selling a pennyworth of sand without

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Emigr

gentlem[an], at Timabury, Ireland, J. Dudden, Esq. of ment of [Cloud] to Mrs. Edgell, mother of Dr. Edgell, emigrati[on]. There were present at the wedding two terms: [the] mother, one mother-in-law, one father-[in]-law, one daughter, one daughter-in-law, "Six [bro]thers, one grand father, one grand-daughter, veral (say [two] nephews, two uncles, three first through [to] one second cousin—yet there were on[ly] [six] present, and the bride and bridegroom [were] the marriage.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Martin, from the committee of Claims, made a report, concluding with a resolution that it is inexpedient to continue the annual appropriation made for the education and support of Miss Udney M. Blakeley. On motion of Mr. Meares, the report and resolution were laid on the table.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Marshall presented a bill relative to Wadesborough Academy in Anson county. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Board of Commissioners appointed by virtue of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, for the representation of the stock owned by the State, in all general meetings of the several Banks, made a detailed report, accompanied by sundry documents, which, on motion of Mr. Sneed, was referred to the joint select committee on the Banks.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Several private bills were presented; after which considerable debate occurred on the bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the people. Before any question was taken, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

The engrossed bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Rocky River joining Anson county, &c. was amended and passed into a law.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be requested to take into consideration the expediency of making an appropriation for opening, reviewing and laying out and altering the road leading from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough, by the way of Moore Courthouse, and from thence to Huntsville, then by Hamptonville to the said town of Wilkesborough.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Etheridge presented a bill concerning the summoning of Jurors. [Provides that Sheriffs shall not summon as Talesmen, persons living in other counties, and none but freeholders in their own counties.

Mr. Burney, a bill granting jurisdiction to the respective County Courts, to alter the name of individuals on application.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mr. Haughton presented a bill for the more perfect administration of justice in capital cases. Read and ordered to be printed.

The bill amendatory of the law respecting the crime of Bigamy, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law, which will aid in repressing the practice of Medicine in this State, by incompetent persons.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Eccles, the member from the town of Fayetteville, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Campbell,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to connect the waters of Lockwood's Folly and Elizabeth River, by a Canal.

On motion of Mr. Bogle.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all debts due from deceased persons and others, shall be regarded in law of equal dignity, and be entitled, in the absence of full assets, to proportionate payments.

On motion of Mr. Wyche, the committee on military affairs was instructed to examine the condition of the public arms in the Arsenal at Raleigh, the means used for their preservation and safe keeping, and that they report the same.

The most of this day was taken up in discussing the bill to compel Quakers, Menonists, &c. to bear arms. It finally passed its second reading, 65 to 60.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

The bill concerning Wadesborough Academy, and several other private bills, were passed into laws.

Mr. Monk presented a bill concerning Commissioners of Public Works.

Mr. Hill of Wilmington, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for an appropriation to construct a road thro' Laurel Gap.

Mr. Mhoon, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution in favor of the heirs of the late Chief Justice Taylor.

Friday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Smith of Chatham, presented a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly; which was rejected on its first reading.

The bill to prevent frauds in deeds of trust and mortgages, was read the second time, amended, and passed, 98 to 24.

Raleigh, December 7.

Legislature.—The balloting for Senator continues. There have been in the whole, thirteen, the several results of which are noticed below. It will be seen, that on the 11th balloting, the name of Montfort Stokes was withdrawn and that of Charles Fisher, added.

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th.
Meares,	71	67	72	72	71	63	66
Donnell,	56	62	65	68	63	58	46
Stokes,	42	38	29	26	16	withdrawn.	
Fisher,						62	66

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Resolution to discontinue the appropriation for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakely, passed its third reading, and was sent to the H. of Commons for concurrence. It appears from the Report of the Committee accompanying the Resolution, that the State has already appropriated the sum of $8,000 for her benefit, and that her whole property is estimated to be worth about $16,000.

On the same day, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Sneed in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the State. Mr. Martin delivered his views at considerable length, when the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on this day.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress, to use their exertions to have all the vacant lands of the United States in the different States and Territories, sold, as soon as can be reasonably done at a fair price, to be equally apportioned among the several States and Territories, for the purposes of Education.

The bill to reduce the price of vacant lands in this State to five cents per acre, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading.

Mr. Hill of Wilmington, from the committee of Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorising the Board of Internal Improvements to contract for the opening and improving of Currituck Inlet.

On Friday, the Senate was chiefly occupied in committee of the whole, in the consideration of the Sheriff's Bill. Before any question was taken on it, the committee reported progress & obtained leave to sit again.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Nash, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom a resolution was referred instructing them to inquire into the expediency of making Usury an indictable offence, reported that he had been directed by the committee to say, that the penalties already provided by law, are sufficiently severe, and that it would be impolitic to increase them or vary the mode by which they are to be enforced.

A petition was presented from Joseph H. Bryan & William Watts Jones, praying to be permitted to enter vacant and unappropriated land in the county of Macon, to the amount of 20,000 acres, for which they are willing to give 1 dollar per acre, whenever grants are issued. The express object which they have in view, is to search for Gold, and they promise to account to the State, for one-sixteenth of all the precious metals they find. The petition was referred.

On Saturday, the time of the Senate was again engrossed by the Sheriff's Bill, in the Committee of the whole. To test its principle, Mr. Mitchell moved to strike out the enacting clause, which motion was lost. The bill on motion of Mr. Martin, was then reported to the House and its passage recommended. The question to concur with the Report of the Committee, was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 33—Nays 27. Before the bill was put on its second reading, the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, who stated his intention to offer some amendments.

The House of Commons was altogether occupied in the consideration of private business.—*Register.*

Richmond, December 3.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

The Convention have now gone into the three great departments of the Constitution; but without definitively adopting any one Proposition. They have discussed the broad principles of the *Basis of Representation*, and of the *Right of Suffrage*—the mode of *electing the Governor*, and the expediency of organizing an *advisory Council*. For the last three days, they have also discussed the propriety of retaining the County Courts—and from the course, which this question took yesterday and the day before, we think there is very little room to doubt, that the present County Courts, with little modification, will be engrafted on the Constitution as established tribunals, beyond the reach of the Legislature. The great heads of the Debate, upon this subject, will appear in the Sketch of the Proceedings, which we lay this morning before our readers.

But all these questions have finally yielded to the engrossing and paramount subject, the *vexata quæstio*, which has occupied so much of the time of the Convention, and excited such an intense interest among the good People of this Commonwealth. Every reader will anticipate us. We can mean no other, than the Basis of Representation. All the other topics are for the present *passed by*—and this alone, the hinge upon which all the rest turn, has now again become the great matter for discussion.

Yesterday, it was called up about 1 o'clock. The first scene was full of the deepest interest. No sooner was the question propounded from the Chair, than Mr. Madison arose to address the Committee! It was the first time he had spoken, since the first day, when he had nominated Mr. Monroe to the Chair of the Convention. No sooner was he upon his feet, than the members *from all parts of the Hall* (with the exception of not more than ten) gathered round him to catch the lowest accents from his tongue. He was as near as he could get to the Chair—and his voice was low and weak; but his sentences were rounding and complete; and its annunciation, though tremulous and full of feeling, was distinct to those who heard him. We shall lay before our readers in our next an authentic Report of this Address. It will speak for itself. To sum up the whole, Mr. M. declared himself in favour of a compromise; of surrendering one branch of the Legislature to the federal basis, for reasons which he gave at length, instead of compounding both branches out of both the bases. But he did not cast the characters and assign to each House its appropriate basis. His votes will soon run out his principles into practice. We should think that no man could hear him—could hear these patriotic strains from lips whose eloquence has so often "chained listening Senates," and who fills such "a large space in the eyes of mankind," without feeling a profound sense of veneration for the venerable Orator.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1829.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Express with the Message arrived here last afternoon a few minutes after 4, having left Washington just 28 hours before! It was brought from Raleigh, 60 miles, in 3 hours & 1[3] minutes—a speed never equalled, we suspect.

We give about two thirds of this very long document, in the next page, and shall follow it up during the day with the remainder in an Extra.

We are astonished and grieved to hear by the express, and also from our correspondent, (for whose interesting letter we have not room) that BEDFORD BROWN has been elected Senator—Brown 95 votes, Meares 86, blank 7.

Our correspondent also informs, that Gen. Duncan Cameron has been chosen President of the State Bank, & that he will accept and remove to Raleigh.

Abram Rencher is elected to Congress from the Salisbury District. 400 maj'y over John Long.

The Banks.—Among the papers lately laid before the Legislature, are the following statements from the Banks:

An Exhibit, shewing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 19th May, 1829.

Dr. Capital Stock,		1,600,000 00
Notes in circulation,		910,554 25
Due to foreign banks,		229,441 26
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, and losses on banking houses,		197,455 92
Due to Depositors,		239,515 55
		3,246,996 98
Cr. Specie,		40,702 64
Foreign Notes and Bills of Exchange,		460,993 30
Foreign Bank Credits,		130,521 49
Augusta & St. Bk. Stock, taken for debt		28,340 00
Due from State of North Carolina,		83,906 11
Due from individuals,		2,305,102 07
Stock unpaid,		1,450 00
Real estate in banking houses and lands taken for debt,		180,740 09
Internal bills and checks,		15,211 28
		3,246,966 98

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, July 1, 1829.

Capital Stock paid in,	795,000
Notes of this Bank in circulation,	207,533
Deposites, or sums due individuals,	46,106
Dividends unpaid,	22,445
Amount due to Banks,	144,512
Profit and loss, or surplus,	58,025
	1,273,621
Specie and notes of the Bank U. S.	85,380
Funds at the North,	73,136
Deposite certificates, bearing interest,	56,725
Due by Banks in North Carolina,	1,615
Notes of other Banks on hand,	27,771
Bills of Exchange,	26,674
Real estate, including banking houses, &c.	81,217
Debt,—notes discounted, judgments, &c.	921,103
	1,273,621

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern, 30th June 1829.

Capital Stock,	800,000 00
Bank notes in circulation,	521,998 00
Deposites,	126,608 52
Due to other Banks,	312,435 96
Dividends unpaid,	21,000 00
	1,782,042 48
Bills receivable,	1,427,216 31
Due from other Banks,	39,793 12
Property of the Bank, real and other,	82,648 20
Specie, 31,063 00	
Bills of exch. & for'n notes 44,908 90	
	75,973 90
Balance,	156,408 95
	1,782,042 48

On the 25th of December last, a *white Sha* was caught in the Pee Dee river, in this State, a circumstance said by persons who had numbered their three score and ten years upon the banks of the river, to be unprecedented. But we are informed by a friend in Richmond county of the still more remarkable fact, that one was taken in Pee Dee, in the traps o. Col. Stephen Wall, of that county, on the morning of the 30th ultimo. An old gentleman of Rockingham, to whom it was presented, would not believe the evidence of his senses, until his taste convinced him that there was "no mistake" in it.

John Guimarin, charged with setting fire to his own house in Augusta, Geo. by which a number of houses in that ill fated city were destroyed, was tried last week, and acquitted, to the great satisfaction of the people of Augusta.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of South Carolina, by a vote of 99 to 20, requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress, to oppose all appropriations of money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, and particularly for the benefit of South Carolina, or any of her citizens.

A specimen of a Rail Road, about 600 feet in length, is laid down in Columbia, S. C., and on the 1st instant, a car loaded with 40 bales of cotton was put in motion on it, much to the satisfaction of the persons who witnessed it.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, arrived in this city on yesterday, and took lodgings at Capt. Guion's Hotel. He visited both houses of the Legislature during the day, attended by the Governor. The Vice President was invited by the members of Assembly to partake of a public dinner, which, in consequence of his being compelled to proceed on to Washington City without delay, he declined. Early this morning, he resumed his journey.

Raleigh Star.

Domestic Wine.—Mr. Charles Hughes, of Orange county, it is said, has made the present season, sixty-three barrels of excellent Wine, from native grapes growing in the woods and old fields.

Washington, December 5.

Congress.—So many members have taken advantage of the late fine w ather, to reach the Seat of Government, that there is no doubt of the attendance of a quorum of both Houses on Monday. It was estimated yesterday that not less than one hundred and fifty members are already in the city.

Yale College.—Above one hundred Students have entered the Freshman Class in this College, the present term. The whole number of Students connected with it, is greater than that of any other College in this country.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mordoch McMillan, JOHN B. KELLY, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss MARY ROWAN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rowan, all of Moore county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., after an illness of four days, Dr. JOHN LOUIS WRIGHT, son of the late Judge Wright, aged 24 years.

At Cheraw, on the 15th ult. Dr. JNO. G. LANCIS, aged 33 years.

At Hillsborough, on the 20th ult. Mr. JOHN FAUDIS, aged 66 years.

New Books.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1830.
The TOKEN for Do.
The TALISMAN, for Do., for sale by
JAMES HADLOCK.
December 10.

$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an apprentice boy named ELI GOINS, 18 years of age, well grown, has one black and one blue eye, had on homespun clothes and a fur hat. He has been lurking in Richmond county, though it is suspected he is now gone to Fayetteville. The above reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, 9 miles east of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again.
JAS. M. BUTLER.
Dec 2, 1829.—53-3t

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of *William L. Locke*, late of said county, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
JOHN McCALL, Adm'r.
December 7, 1829. 53-3w.

Notice.

AT a called meeting of the *Fayetteville Methodist Tract Society*, held November 24, 1829, it was
Resolved, That the Secretary advertise for three weeks, in one of the papers of Fayetteville, that Tracts may be had of said Society gratis, on application to Mr. George W. Mac Donald, Librarian.

Auxiliary Societies, and others who wish to purchase, are informed that Tracts may be had at the rate of One Dollar per Thousand pages, on application as above. JOHN CARNEY, *Cor. Sec'ry.*
Fayetteville, December 2. 53-3t.

Who Wants 30,000 DOLLARS

DON'T all speak at once!!! On the 17th instant the great and splendid distribution takes place—all who stand in need of the above sum, and those who feel disposed to be more moderate in their demands, are requested to enclose without delay, a small sum of $10 and get their wants supplied. The Capitals are now floating and must be sold. Direct your orders to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, VA.

The following Capitals are to be distributed:

	30,000	DOLLARS,
	10,000	DOLLARS,
	10,000	DOLLARS,
	5,000	DOLLARS,
	5,000	DOLLARS,
	4,210	DOLLARS,
10 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10 do of	600	DOLLARS,
10 do of	500	DOLLARS,
10 do of	400	DOLLARS,
10 do of	300	DOLLARS,
28 do of	200	DOLLARS,
51 do of	100	DOLLARS,
90's, 80's, 70's, 60's, 50's, &c. &c.		

Union Canal Lottery, 14th Class.

Tickets $10.—*Shares in proportion.*

The cash will be paid at sight for all Prizes as soon as drawn. Adventurers living at a distance will be informed by mail as soon as the Drawing is received.
B. W. HEWSON, *Petersburg, Va.*
December 3.

Scheme No. 8—Odd and Even.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, November 26, 1829.

☞We have the pleasure to present herewith Class No. 8, for 1829, of

The Maryland State Lottery

Arranged on the ODD and EVEN system, by which the Holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw *THREE*. The drawing of which will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 30th December

HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	300 Dolls.	is	300 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
30 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes of	8 Dolls.	is	800 Dolls.
100 prizes of	6 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
5,000 prizes of	5 Dols.	is	25,000 Dolls.
5,250 prizes, amounting to			40,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in *Cash*, which is unusual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 2[5]
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 (Cts.)

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*
Baltimore, November 26, 1829. 53-[illegible]

Observer—Extra.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—[*Concluded.*]

to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprize; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the U. States Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishm't of frauds committed on the government of the U. S. Either from some defect in the law, or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilties, it ought to be made so plain by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case, all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connection with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenals and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen, more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare, must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniencies specified in the report under consideration, to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointm't. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this trade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of $2500, but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensible to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations: but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountans may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Milltary Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure, to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belongs to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relicks of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor: Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of 154; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars: for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Sec'y of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived, that, without Legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to $160,000 dollars, and has recently been invested in U. S. three per cent stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States.—Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principal involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A state cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States, and of every State actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chace. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of gov't. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious desposites in Navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards, are indicated with so much force in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the B'd as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting, in its stead, bureaus, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force.—Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficacy would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its, affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficacy in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretrry, to which I refer you, for other interesting details. Among these I would bespeake the attention of Congress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the People. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union: to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges in two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits: and even if that system should be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the Census of the People of the U. S. will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the U. S. expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an Institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government, and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Com. Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a gov't like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognised and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it, and the meed should not be witthheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greet-
s to you on the occasion of your assembling at the
t of Government, to enter upon the important du-
s to which you have been called by the voice of
countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a
vision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the
deral Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States,
twelve millions of happy people, a view of our
irs; and to propose such measures as, in the dis-
rge of my official functions, have suggested them-
ves as necessary to promote the objects of our U-

In communicating with you for the first time, it is,
me a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for
tual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign
ovidence, that we are at peace with all mankind,
that our country exhibits the most cheering evi-
ce of general welfare and progressive improve-
nt. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great
ire is to see our brethren of the human race secur-
in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advanc-
g knowledge, in freedom, and social happiness.
Our foreign relations, although in their general
racter pacific and friendly, present subjects of diff-
nce between us and other Powers, of deep inter-
as well to the country at large as to many of our
ens. To effect an adjustment of these shall con-
e to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and
withstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not
myself to apprehend unfavourable results.—
sed as our country is with every thing which
stitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to
maintenance of all her interests. In discharging
responsible trust confided to the Executive in
respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing
is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that
ong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the
er branches of the Government, and by the intel-
nce and patriotism of the People, we shall be a-
under the protection of Providence, to cause all
just rights to be respected.

f the unsettled matters between the U. States and
e Powers, the most prominent are those which
, for years, been the subject of negotiation with
land, France, and Spain. The late periods at
ch our Ministers to those Governments left the
ted States, render it impossible, at this early day,
form you of what has been done on the subjects
which they have been respectively charged.—
ing upon the justice of our views in relation to
points committed to negotiation, and the recipro-
ood feeling which characterize our intercourse
those nations, we have the best reason to hope
satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.
ith Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace
war, we may look forward to years of peaceful,
rable, and elevated competition. Every thing
e condition and history of the two nations, is cal-
ted to inspire sentiments of mutual respects, and
conviction to the minds of both that it is their
y to preserve the most cordial relations: Such
my own views, and it is not to be doubted, that
are also the prevailing sentiments of our consti-
s. Although neither time nor opportunity has
afforded for a full developement of the policy
ch the present cabinet of Great Britain designs
pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope
t will be of a just and pacific character; and if
anticipation be realized, we may look with con-
nce to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our

nder the Convention for regulating the reference
bitration of the disputed points of boundary un-
the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, the pro-
ings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit
ndour and liberality which ought ever to cha-
rise the acts of sovereign States, seeking to ad-
by the most unexceptionable means, important
d discordant subjects of contention. The first state-
s of the parties have been exchanged, and the
replication, on our part, is in a course of prepa-
n. This subject has received the attention de-
ded by its great and peculiar importance to a pa-
member of this Confederacy. The exposition
rights, already made, is such, as, from the high
ation of the commissioners by whom it has been
ared, we had a right to expect. Our interests
court of the Sovereign who has evinced his
dly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of
ation, have been committed to a citizen of the
of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate
ntance with the subject, eminently qualify
r so responsible a trust. With full confidence
justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelli-
, and uncompromising independence of the il-
us arbitrator, we can have nothing to appre-
from the result.

n France, our ancient ally, we have a right to
t that justice which becomes the Sovereign of
erful, intelligent and magnanimous People.
neficial effects produced by the commercial
ation of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are
vious not to make a salutary impression upon
nds of those who are charged with the admin-
on of her Government. Should this result in-
disposition to embrace, to their full extent,
olesome principles which constitute our com-
l policy, our Minister to that Court will be
instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to
conducting it to useful practical conclusions.
ims of our citizens for depredations upon their
rty, long since committed under the authoity,
many instances, by the express direction, of
n existing Government of France, remain un-
d; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a
t of unpleasant discussion, and possible collis-
tween the two Governments. I cherish, how-
a lively hope, founded as well on the val dity
claims, and the established policy of all en-
ned Governments, as on the known integrity
French monarch, that the injurious delays of
st, will find redress in the equity of the future.
Minister has been instructed to press these
ns on the French Government, with all the
ness which is called for by their importance
refutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince
pect which is due to the feelings of those from
he satisfaction is required.

Minister recently appointed to Spain has been
ged to assist in removing evils alike injuries
countries, either by concluding a Commer-
nvention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or
ing the acceptance, in their full extent, of the
ly beneficial provisions of our navigation acts.
also been instructed to make a further ap-
the justice of of Spain, in behalf of our citi-
e indemnity for spoliations upon our com-
committed under her authority—an appeal
the pacific and liberal course observed on our
la due confidence in the honor of that Go-
nt, authorize us to expect will not be made

other European Powers, our intercourse is
most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by
torial limits, extensive population, and great
high in the rank of nations, the United States
ays found a steadfast friend. Although her
asion of Turkey awakened a lively sympa-
those who were exposed to the desolations of
cannot but anticipate that the result will
vorable to the cause of civilization, and to
gress of human happiness. The treaty of
between these Powers having been ratified,
t be insensible to the great benefit to be
to the commerce of the U. S. from unlock-
rigation of the Black Sea—a free passage
ich is secured to all merchant vessels bound
of Russia under a flag at peace with the
is advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by
e powers of Europe, has hitherto been
from us. During the past Summer, an an-
but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was

renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprize of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the Representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our gov't, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliations; but all that we have a right to demand from that government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the gov't, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics, of our own hemisphere, have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, & the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of So. American emancipation. We have seen a fell spirit of civil dissention rebuked, and perhaps, forever stifled in that republic, by a love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of Independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding spirit prevails in the other States, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Gov'ts, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty negotiated & concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; & if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Gov't, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the U. S. for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties: but particularly that of the Mexican government to ratify a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interests of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic Agent near this government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformity of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment, and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that in proportion as agents to execute the will of the People are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithfull: all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and, in that event, the election must develve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of those may be controlled by an individual Representative. Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the People is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates; finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President; and when this happens, it may reasonabty be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operatian of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—*that the majority is to govern*—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system, that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and V. President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned.—The nature of the Judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these, from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the People. Corruption in some, in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its ligitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in office is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with view to public benefits, and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow into those channels to which individual enterprise—always it surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own, to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new chennels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced.—Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation svbjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a People, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period not far distant, when a sinking fund, will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent: they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May. 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, was $5,972,435 81. The receipts of the current year are estimated at $24,602,230; and the expenditures for the same time at $26,164,595; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. next, of $4,410,070 81.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of $12,405,095 80; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the 1st of Jan'y next, to $48,565,406 50, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the U. S. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was $8,715,462 87. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens, and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and, it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of interual improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislatiod relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and for debenture; and if the right of the U, S. to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, commended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts were chefily framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as vious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstauding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instahces, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoytion of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the U. S. be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department, as may be required for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of the Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and hereafter save much to the gov't. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the U. States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connection with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempfrom the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support

NOTICE.

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale at his old stand, South East Corner of Market Square:
Coarse and fine salts, molasses, hhds. sugar,
Lump sugar, Bags coffee, barrels Albany ale,
Qr. casks Malaga and Madeira wines, bags pepper,
Pimento, ginger, pearl ashe, cheese in casks & boxes
Irish potatoes, Dupont's F. & FF. gunpowder,
Cod fish, mould and patent shot, bar lead,
Scotch snuff, Spanish cigars, sup. Cavendish tobacco,
Bunch and bloom raisins.

Together with a general assortment of

West India Fruit, Hardware, Jugs, Crockery and Glass Ware.

He also offers for sale, at the Store next below his, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, a handsome assortment of Gentlemen and Boys' *FINE HATS.*

Ladies' and Gentlemens' coarse and fine *SHOES*, in great variety,
Boys' and negroes' do. do. do.
Crockery and glass ware, fancy soap,
Brushes and brooms, cotton cards,
Cap, letter and wrapping paper, &c. &c.

All which, together with his former stock of Groceries, &c., he is determined to sell at unusually low prices for cash or country produce.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1829. 45-tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42 tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual, for cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Liging Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. fit. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel, Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe, } *WINES,*
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga,
6 whole do sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

Hall & Johnson

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF

Goods:

50 Hhds. Molasses,
15 do. 25 boxes and 20 bbls. Sugar,
25 bbls of loaf and lump do.
150 bags of Coffee,
20 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 tons Iron (assorted) from 1¼ to 11 inch.
3000 lbs. steel, various kinds,
1000 lbs. hoop and sheet Iron,
4 tons Castings, assorted,
150 sets wagon boxes, 1¼ to 4½ inch.
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 4d to 20d.
150 bags buck and drop Shot,
3000 lbs bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
20 crates Crockery, assorted,
200 doz. black Bottles,
40 doz. Ticklers, 250 do half pint Tumblers,
60 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
300 lbs Putty,
120 pieces cotton Bagging, 30 do. Osnaburgs
30 coils bale Rope,
15 boxes tin Plate, 300lbs. wire,
500 pair heavy trace Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
200 sides sole Leather,
14 doz. calf and Morocco Skins,
150 reams foolscap, letter and wrapping Paper,
30 doz. patent coffee Mills,
30 do. scythe Blades and cutting Knives,
25 boxes cotton and wool Cards,
25 cases fur Hats, 12 doz. wool do.
1500 pair Shoes, 20 doz. Looking Glasses,
12 quarter casks Wine,
10 doz. hair and wire Sifters,
12 sets fanning mill Wheels,
Sperm, linseed and tanner's Oil,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 kegs white and red Lead,
1000 lbs. Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre,
500 do Alum and Pearlash,
200 do Spanish flot. Indigo,
1000 do Madder.

Together with a large Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

All the above stock is offered on the most favorable terms for cash, or country produce.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1829. 46tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

The Christian ALMANACK, FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Blanks for sale.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9 4 10 4 11 4 12 4 13 4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortment 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 [illegible] Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 4-4 [illegible] per indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies Englsh & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway do. do.
Do. col'd and white dress cassimere do
Rich bobinet lace capes and paterines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and Swiss inch thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

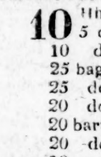
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coppers,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8. 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY TEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds, Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead the Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following receipts:

Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where Cold and *Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with business in general, and who will make himself useful in every way and manner that can be required, as a Clerk. Undoubted reference will be given. For further particulars, inquire at the Observer Office.

November 19. 5tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy results. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving life to the languid circulation. It assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest It relieves asthmatic and difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigor which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per box or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12tf

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Patress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Mistress for many years, have gained for her such reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1. 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the week, or the day. And I would take Scholars or children for any length of time. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.